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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Guinea

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twenty-first session from 19 to 30 January 2015. The review of Guinea was held at the 3rd meeting on 20 January 2015. The delegation of Guinea was headed by Khalifa Gassama Diaby, Minister of Human Rights and Civil Liberties. At its 10th meeting, held on 23 January 2015, the Working Group adopted the report on Guinea.

2. On 13 January 2015, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Guinea: Albania, Bangladesh and the Congo.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Guinea:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GIN/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GIN/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GIN/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by the Czech Republic, Germany, Norway, Slovenia, Spain and the United States of America was transmitted to Guinea through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review (UPR).

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of the Republic of Guinea began by saying that, while committed to the democratization process and building a society that respected human rights, the country lacked a democratic tradition and truly democratic institutional experience. It went on to say that the matter of basing institutions on democratic principles so as to allow the State to better address its obligation to promote and protect human rights remained an absolute necessity and priority.

6. Noting that the universal periodic review (UPR) provided an excellent opportunity to objectively analyse human rights developments, the delegation thanked all the countries that had helped it to make progress in that area through the recommendations made in 2010. Noting that those recommendations had been made at a time of political instability and transition to democracy, the delegation said that, since the inauguration of the third republic, the Government had made considerable efforts with regard to the promotion and protection of human rights, especially in terms of implementing UPR recommendations. Thus, for the first time in the country's history, a ministry responsible for the protection of human rights and public liberties had been appointed in Guinea.

7. In the areas of justice and defence, the delegation said that reforms had been undertaken, including the creation of a national committee to manage the reform of the justice sector; the establishment of the Supreme Council of Justice; the promulgation of the law on the status of judges; the ongoing review of the Code of Military Justice, the Code of

Criminal Procedure, the Criminal Code and the Civil Code; the forthcoming entry into service of the military court; and the establishment of an independent national human rights institution.

8. With regard to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and vulnerable groups, the delegation noted that significant reforms had been made by the Government in order to allow them full enjoyment of their rights. In that context, it mentioned the preparation of a national strategy to combat violence against women; the implementation of a project providing legal assistance to victims of violence; the adoption of a law on reproductive health, along with its implementing orders, that prohibited and criminalized female genital mutilation; the inauguration of a national committee to combat trafficking in persons; and the ratification of all conventions relating to the rights of the child.

9. With regard to the fight against torture, the delegation said that Guinea was committed to banning torture, in particular by penalizing perpetrators. In that respect, it pointed out that a chief of the gendarmerie had been sentenced; a commanding officer and two senior officers of the armed forces had been charged, and three high-ranking gendarmerie officers had been suspended.

10. With regard to the events of 28 September 2009, the delegation said that the Government had undertaken to conduct fair and equitable proceedings. It was worth noting that a pool of investigating magistrates had been established; more than 400 victims and witnesses had given statements; six persons had been charged, one of whom was subject to a detention order, and persons outside the country had given statements by letters rogatory. The delegation added, however, that the next stages in the proceedings would be more aggressive in order to achieve faster progress.

11. The delegation also mentioned the unprecedented health crisis Guinea was experiencing on account of the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease. It said that the ordeal had been accompanied by excessive and irrational panic, which had led to unjustifiable situations, such as the stigmatization of nationals of the countries affected by the epidemic, and of persons who had recovered in relation to their families, places of work and society in general. The delegation thanked the United Nations and other partners for the solidarity they had shown towards Guinea.

12. The delegation said that the Government's commitment to eradicating the human rights violations that still occurred in Guinea was irrevocable. It said that the authorities were quite prepared to take on all partnerships, even critical, that worked towards the promotion and protection of human rights, while being mindful of the sociocultural and political context of the country. In that regard, the delegation requested support, aid and political, technical and institutional assistance for Guinea in all human rights matters.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

13. During the interactive dialogue, 77 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

14. Trinidad and Tobago commended progress achieved, highlighting the establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights and Civil Liberties, initiatives to strengthen human rights education and training and measures on health, education and employment and to improve the lives of women and girls.

15. Turkey expressed solidarity with Guinea in its fight against Ebola. It encouraged the Ministry of Human Rights and Civil Liberties to put in place targeted initiatives. It also encouraged Guinea to continue efforts to ensure access to education without discrimination.

16. The United Arab Emirates commended efforts to implement commitments made under the previous UPR. It asked for information regarding the observatory for women and children set up under the Ministry of Human Rights and Civil Liberties.

17. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland encouraged Guinea to ensure that female genital mutilation (FGM) continued to decline; and to make progress in holding accountable State actors responsible for human rights violations, ensuring that members of the security forces responded to judicial summons.

18. The United States of America called on the Government to hold accountable perpetrators of the 2009 stadium massacre. It encouraged Guinea to continue cooperating with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

19. Uruguay highlighted steps taken to implement UPR recommendations from the first cycle to establish of a national human rights institution, and encouraged Guinea to complete the process needed to enable that institution to fully exercise its mandate.

20. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted that, despite a lack of resources, exacerbated by Ebola, Guinea had continued to implement its human rights programmes. It highlighted work at the interministerial level to develop policies for the family and against gender-based violence.

21. Zimbabwe noted with appreciation the establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights and Civil Liberties, the reform process in the defence and security sector, and practical measures for the protection of women and girls and to promote equality.

22. Albania commended the establishment of a department for the promotion of human rights. It welcomed the improvement of the legal framework and measures to combat harmful practices for women and children as well as trafficking and exploitation for the purpose of prostitution.

23. Algeria noted the ratification of international instruments and the submission of reports to treaty bodies. It welcomed efforts to eliminate violence against women, in particular FGM, and initiatives for the protection of the rights of the child and to fight poverty.

24. Angola noted the persistence of FGM, particularly in rural areas, and called on Guinea to continue efforts to eradicate that practice. It urged the international community to continue to help Guinea to ensure stability and progress in socioeconomic areas.

25. Argentina commended the establishment of Ministry of Human Rights and Civil Liberties and urged Guinea to strengthen cooperation with the OHCHR, highlighting the opportunities offered by a country office.

26. Australia commended Guinea on its 2010 presidential elections, the creation of a special police unit on trafficking and the development of a code of conduct for police. It urged Guinea to strongly consider human rights in its Ebola response and recovery efforts.

27. Bangladesh commended the commitment of Guinea to undertaking reforms aimed at building democracy. It highlighted that, despite challenges, progress had been made through a variety of actions, noting particularly progress in the health sector and action to reduce maternal mortality.

28. Benin commended action taken to implement the recommendations received during the first UPR, as well as the adoption of the new Constitution, which enshrines fundamental human rights principles, such as equality and non-discrimination.

29. Botswana expressed solidarity with Guinea regarding the health crisis following the outbreak of Ebola. It noted efforts to ensure civil and political rights and appreciated reforms to establish constitutional order and reform of the judiciary and security system.

30. Brazil noted efforts to combat discrimination and violence against women. It welcomed the process to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and encouraged further progress in that regard. It commended the commitment to acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) and extending a standing invitation to special procedures.

31. Brunei Darussalam recognized progress on the rights of vulnerable groups, especially women and children. It highlighted initiatives on children, particularly the adoption of the Children's Code, which brought legislation into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

32. Burundi welcomed the establishment of the Supreme Council of Justice and the increase in judges' salaries, which were important measures to guarantee the independence of the judiciary. It highlighted measures to prohibit the dismissal of women for reasons related to pregnancy.

33. Cabo Verde welcomed efforts made, highlighting broad legislative reform and reform of the judiciary, the law on health and procreation in the context of the fight against FGM, and the adoption of a minimum wage and a plan of action on children.

34. Canada asked about the status of the special court for the crimes that took place in 2009, particularly why those responsible had not yet appeared in court. It commended Guinea on progress made, notably its process of transition to democracy.

35. The Central African Republic commended Guinea for the courageous reforms being undertaken to build a democratic society respectful of human rights. It further welcomed efforts made by Guinea for the promotion and protection of children's rights.

36. Chad commended Guinea for the follow-up and implementation of recommendations from its previous review, notwithstanding the challenges, in particular the fight against the Ebola outbreak. It urged the international community to assist Guinea in its efforts to promote and protect human rights.

37. Aware of the challenges and complex realities that Guinea faced, Chile took note of efforts made by Guinea to advance human rights, through the strengthening of its legal and institutional framework.

38. Returning to a subject mentioned in the opening statement, namely the structural problem, the delegation of Guinea explained that the country's institutional and structural past was very complex, and that it currently faced two major challenges: building the State and democracy at the same time. It added that it was worth bearing in mind the fragility of public institutions and democratic and institutional culture, as well as a certain in-built cultural and sociological resistance. However, that did not mean that the public authorities did not accept responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights.

39. With regard to the ratification of a number of optional protocols, the delegation said that the Government was willing to make sure that Guinea ratified them and that the necessary mechanisms to do so were in place.

40. With regard to the death penalty, the delegation recalled that a de facto moratorium had been in place for several years. It added that the reform of the Criminal Code has begun and that the Ministry of Human Rights and Public Liberties planned to launch an awareness-raising campaign on the abolition of the death penalty.

41. On the question of fair trials, the delegation said that the matter was related to the massacres of 28 September 2009 and to the difficulties faced by fragile societies that had experienced such tragedies in terms of human resources, expertise and political challenges. The delegation said that trials relating to the events of 28 September would go ahead and would be thorough and rigorous. They had to be held for the sake of the honour of Guinea and of the victims, particularly the women who had been savagely attacked and assaulted.

42. Regarding the registration of children at birth, the delegation said that the Government was making considerable efforts to deal with the issue, in particular by decentralizing the civil registry to the communal level and by making the issue of civil status certificates free of charge.

43. As far as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict was concerned, the delegation confirmed that the instruments of ratification were currently being transmitted to the depositary of the Convention.

44. With regard to violence against women, particularly female genital mutilation, the delegation admitted that it was a real problem and that the Government was tackling it with determination, although it ran up against a certain cultural resistance and a number of traditional institutions, which often influenced society more than the State. The Government had undertaken an awareness-raising campaign and had initiated some legislative changes and innovations, but they had not produced the expected results. The delegation explained that financial aspects needed to be considered, as well as the problem of retraining the people who performed female genital mutilation.

45. The delegation recalled that it had extended an invitation to the United Nations special rapporteurs, which had been delayed by the health crisis due to the Ebola virus.

46. The delegation said that the Government was committed to continuing its efforts to defend the principle of equality between men and women, women's access to education, the place of women in the world of work and the rights of women in the family. In order to deal with those issues, Guinea would appreciate the support of the international community and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

47. With regard to the violence that occurred during demonstrations, the delegation agreed that law-enforcement agencies needed to be trained and to have a clear idea of their duties, besides mastering the appropriate techniques of maintaining order. It was also necessary to train demonstrators and activists from political parties. The delegation confirmed that the role of the State was to send out strong signals regarding sanctions in order to remind all parties that all rights were enshrined in law and should not prejudice others. Furthermore, the delegation added that Guinea was still considering and seeking the means of bringing an end to the culture of impunity.

48. The delegation said that the Government was working to ensure that violations committed by security forces that did not fall within the competence of the military courts were dealt with by the ordinary courts.

49. Regarding the forthcoming elections, the delegation said that the Government was determined to make every effort to ensure that they took place peacefully and in line with democratic principles.

50. The delegation thanked all those who were assisting Guinea in the health crisis it was undergoing, but said that the crisis would not prevent the Government from undertaking reforms for the promotion and protection of human rights.

51. China appreciated progress made by Guinea since the last review and noted the formulation of numerous laws and regulations, the strengthening of institutional building and efforts in eliminating traditional harmful practices to women and children.

52. Comoros highlighted the results achieved by Guinea, in the context of the crisis faced in recent years. It hoped that, with the support of the international community, Guinea would be able to meet its objectives as reflected in its national report and the recommendations received.

53. The Congo welcomed Guinean efforts, including to combat traditional practices that were harmful to women and children, the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) and the process to address the events that occurred in 2009. It encouraged Guinea to strengthen its cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council.

54. Costa Rica welcomed efforts to consolidate democracy through elections and encouraged Guinea to continue promoting participation. It noted the importance of establishing independent State mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights, including the establishment of guarantees to prohibit torture.

55. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the adoption of a national plan of action to ensure follow-up to recommendations from the UPR, the treaty bodies and the International Fact-Finding Commission, in the areas of institutional strengthening and human rights policies.

56. Cuba highlighted the importance of international cooperation in the fight against the Ebola outbreak and urged the international community to step up cooperation and financial assistance to Guinea, including for strengthening of its health infrastructure.

57. The Czech Republic appreciated the information provided on the implementation of the previous UPR recommendations.

58. While welcoming significant efforts made by Guinea to address the human rights situation and the implementation of UPR recommendations, the Democratic Republic of the Congo took note of remaining challenges.

59. Denmark commended Guinea for its constructive engagement with the UPR and for its progress made in the promotion and protection of human rights. It hoped that concrete steps were being undertaken to honour commitments made to ratify OP-CAT. Denmark offered assistance from the CAT Initiative, if deemed helpful.

60. Djibouti appreciated the various actions undertaken by Guinea, notably the measures undertaken to meet its due reporting obligations to treaty bodies. It wished Guinea success in meeting its objectives for the realization of human rights.

61. Egypt recognized important measures to promote human rights in Guinea, in particular reform programmes in the areas of justice, defence, security and administration. It highlighted the establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights and Civil Liberties with the task of implementing and monitoring human rights policies.

62. Equatorial Guinea welcomed efforts made by Guinea to reinforce the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular in the areas of education, work and equality. Guinea had adopted policies to reinforce human rights education and to ensure equal access to education for women and girls at all levels.

63. Ethiopia commended Guinea for identifying priority areas in the promotion and protection of human rights, and enhancing the legal framework. It encouraged Guinea to continue working on the political, economic and social development areas.

64. France welcomed progress made by Guinea towards achieving the democratic transition, establishing democratic institutions and reinforcing the rule of law. It hoped that the 2015 elections would be respectful of democratic norms and human rights.

65. Gabon welcomed the cooperation of Guinea with international human rights protection mechanisms and efforts to implement the UPR recommendations. It appreciated measures undertaken to fight violence against women and girls, as well as with regard to the right to education.

66. Germany acknowledged progress made by Guinea in addressing critical governance and human rights problems. It commended Guinea for its tireless efforts in the fight against Ebola and expressed sympathy to the victims and their families. It expressed concern about incidents of excessive and disproportionate use of force during demonstrations.

67. Ghana expressed solidarity with Guinea in its efforts to combat Ebola. It commended measures adopted to combat traditional practices that were harmful to women and children, as well as ongoing efforts to respond to allegations of torture.

68. Honduras welcomed efforts to implement recommendations from the first review and commended the decision to establish a commission, in which civil society would participate, to review all national legislation with a view to bringing it into conformity with international human rights law.

69. India appreciated the acknowledgement of Guinea of the challenges in maintaining peace and political stability, ensuring the protection of fundamental rights and pursuing socioeconomic development. It commended Guinea for its efforts to strengthen the rule of law and consolidation of democracy.

70. Indonesia welcomed the decision to establish a department responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights and noted measures undertaken in order to eliminate the backlog in the submission of reports to the treaty bodies. It also expressed support and solidarity in addressing the Ebola crisis.

71. Ireland was concerned by restrictions on the exercise of the right to peaceful assembly and the low rate of prosecutions of those who perform FGM.

72. Italy commended Guinea for its commitment to gender equality and the protection of women from harmful practices, as well as the decision to include human rights education in school curricula. It also welcomed the ratification of a number of international instruments.

73. Japan welcomed efforts made to establish various mechanisms for human rights protection since the amendment of the Constitution and the democratic presidential elections. It encouraged Guinea to further promote gender equality and advancement of the status of women under the new Constitution.

74. Morocco welcomed the ratification of CAT and the establishment of a commission to reflect on redress mechanisms for victims of human rights violations. It also congratulated Guinea for the incorporation of human rights education in the various school grades.

75. Luxembourg expressed its solidarity and support to Guinea regarding the Ebola outbreak. In the approach to the 2015 elections, it encouraged Guinea to continue to use the framework of political support and international coordination represented by the Guinea configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission.

76. Madagascar welcomed the efforts undertaken in strengthening the fight against traditional practices and policies in the field of education and employment. It asked the

international community to support Guinea in the implementation of its human rights commitments.

77. Malaysia recognized the strengthening of the rule of law and democratization process and commended Guinea for its efforts in developing the necessary institutional framework for the advancement and protection of women, girls and children.

78. Mexico commended progress made since the first UPR cycle. It particularly noted the measures adopted to promote education, health and employment. It also welcomed the creation of the national strategy to combat gender-based violence and the adoption of the national policy to protect children.

79. Montenegro asked for information on the measures undertaken to ensure the adequate care and protection of children deprived of their family environment, as well as on the activities undertaken to enforce existing legislation prohibiting FGM.

80. Kuwait welcomed initiatives to establish relations with the international financial institutions, including the Islamic Development Bank in order to promote social and economic development.

81. Namibia commended Guinea on the significant strides taken to promote and protect the human rights since the last UPR, as well as the efforts undertaken to end impunity for violence against women and children. It expressed solidarity in the fight against the Ebola outbreak.

82. The Netherlands commended the efforts in combating the Ebola outbreak and ensuring socioeconomic health rights. It expressed concern that FGM remained a serious and widespread problem, despite the Government's attempt to eliminate the practice. It highlighted the importance of continuing the investigations to combat impunity for human rights violations.

83. Nicaragua noted the efforts undertaken to strengthen the human rights system, despite the socioeconomic, health and resource constraints. It stressed the importance of political will to build a country that lives in democracy and in the enjoyment of the rule of law.

84. While acknowledging progress made since the last review, including holding free elections and transition to civilian rule, Norway took note of the violence associated with demonstrations, which continued to be a challenge. It also expressed concern about the rights of girls and women.

85. The Philippines recognized the policies of the Government of Guinea to combat traditional practices that were harmful to women and children, such as FGM. It appreciated the determination to address recurrent human rights violations, a number of which were still to be fully investigated and prosecuted.

86. While welcoming the efforts to advance women's rights, Portugal expressed concern at the reports of violence against women and girls and that a significant proportion of girls and women were still subject to FGM. It also welcomed the creation of the interministerial committee on human rights.

87. The Republic of Korea acknowledged efforts to promote and protect human rights since the first UPR of Guinea, in particular through the establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights and Civil Liberties and the national observatory on violence against women and children, and the adoption and implementation of the strategic plan against FGM.

88. Rwanda noted the great progress achieved since 2010, in particular the return to constitutional order, the creation of Ministry of Human Rights and Civil Liberties and the many reforms undertaken to establish genuine rule of law.

89. Senegal welcomed the important measures taken by Guinea, including the adoption of the new Constitution, the creation of the department for human rights and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

90. Sierra Leone urged the international community to provide the technical assistance and financial support to effectively address the post-crisis reconstruction. It commended Guinea for bringing its domestic legislation into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its efforts to enforce legislation against child, early and enforced marriage and FGM.

91. Singapore commended Guinea for its constructive engagement in the UPR process. It also noted efforts undertaken to strengthen capacity in the country's justice system and to promote equality in health, notwithstanding the current challenges arising from the Ebola crisis.

92. While noting the efforts to advance the fight against impunity for human rights violations, Slovakia highlighted that more decisive action was required. It noted only limited progress in areas such as freedom of assembly, administration of justice and prison conditions since the first UPR cycle.

93. While welcoming efforts undertaken to strengthen the regulatory framework on violence against women and harmful traditional practices, Slovenia was concerned that those acts remained common and were rarely prosecuted. It noted serious challenges in the areas of education, access to health services, malnutrition and child labour. Slovenia also reiterated the recommendations that it had made during the previous UPR.

94. South Africa commended the efforts aimed at giving new impetus to economic and social development and in the fight against Ebola outbreak. It encouraged Guinea to continue all efforts towards the promotion, protection and fulfilment of human rights, including the right to development.

95. While acknowledging the progress made in bringing to justice cases of extrajudicial killings, rape and torture, Spain stated that the number of cases remained high. It also recognized the progress undertaken in relation with the events of September 2009, in which many people were killed, women raped and police abuses committed.

96. The Sudan commended Guinea for the adoption of the new Constitution and the establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights and Civil Liberties and the interministerial standing committee for the drafting of reports.

97. Sweden highlighted that child marriages threatened the health and lives of girls and limited their future prospects. It also stated that not one single persecution had taken place for the crimes and human rights violations during the 2009 massacre.

98. Thailand looked forward to the effective implementation of the policies for the advancement of women. It also expressed concern at the inadequate health-care infrastructure and public awareness of the hygiene measures to be observed to fight against communicable diseases.

99. Timor-Leste noted with appreciation the creation of a provisional national reconciliation commission and a special police unit to combat human trafficking. It also took note of the several measures taken to improve conditions of detention.

100. Togo welcomed the measures undertaken by the Government to stop the spread of the Ebola virus as well as the gradual establishment of republican institutions.

101. Tunisia encouraged Guinea to ratify OP-CAT and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, establish an independent

national human rights i nstitution and intensify eff orts to fight more effectively against torture. It welcomed the c establishment of a country office by OHCHR.

102. The delegation of f Guinea said that the establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights and Public Liberti ies was an important step as far as the protection of human rights was concerned, although it was not enough to solve all problems relating to the violation of those rights. According to the delegation, the Government was endeavouring to improve the human rights situation, de spite the burden of its political past and sociocultural attitudes.

103. The delegation ann nounced that the following month national consultations on human rights would be held in or der to take stock of the main problems that existing not only at the civil and political, but also at the economic and sociocultural levels.

104. The delegation sa id that the Government had decided to include human rights education in school curric ula, ranging from primary school to university.

105. Regarding the pro oblem of violence against women, the delegation said that an observatory had been set up in that respect. It added that such violence was intolerable for all those who valued huma an rights and those fighting for gender equality.

106. The delegation also announced the forthcoming opening of a national workshop on impunity, a problem that should not be confined to the will of public authorities, which were still in gestation in G uinea.

107. The delegation an nounced the establishment of an interministerial committee responsible for drafting pe riodic reports for submission to treaty bodies, with the support of the Office of the High Co mmissioner for Human Rights. Another committee had been put in charge of following up t he recommendations made during the UPR.

108. On the question of f national reconciliation, the delegation noted that Guinea had expressed its political will by instituting an interim committee for national reconciliation. The Ministry of Human R ights and Public Liberties was the Government's focal point for the United Nations Peaceb uilding Fund, and the fund gathering effort continued in order to support the work of that co mmittee.

109. As far as torture w as concerned, the delegation pointed out that Guinea had made considerable progress. It explained that only quite recently, the practice had been widespread in Guinean soc iety but had come to be seen as a shameful act. It added that all those responsible for acts o f torture should be punished severely, and it was planned to add a definition of torture in the e Criminal Code that was in line with the provisions of article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The delegation n confirmed that it was also necessary to train the defence and security services in that resp ect so that they were more respectful of citizens' rights.

110. With regard to parity y, the delegation noted that according to Guinean legislation at least 30 per cent of those included on lists of candidates had to be women. It added, however, that the aim was n ot merely to mention women on the lists, but also to ensure that they were duly elected.

111. With regard to the r ights of assembly and demonstration, the delegation said that Guinea was working to str engthen its legal framework with a view to improving the exercise of those rights. Mea sures included, in particular, training political party activists in civil r esponsibility and citizen ship. The delegation indicated that the State intended to punish all those responsible for violence, agents of the defence and security forces and demonstrators alike.

112. With regard to prison s, the delegation said that the Ministry of Human Rights and Public Liberties had been a ble to visit all the prisons in the country and that the main problem was prison overcro wding, due to the fact that the existing prisons dated back to

before independence. The delegation confirmed that there were plans to build a new central prison that would meet the relevant international standards. It also mentioned that a new prison observatory had been placed under the Ministry of Human Rights and Public Liberties.

113. Regarding the independent national human rights institution, the delegation said that legislation already existed in that respect and that the aim was to bring the institution legally into line with the Paris Principles.

114. Regarding the problem of female genital mutilation, the delegation explained that the practice was deeply rooted in Guinean society. It noted that a strict and firm approach was needed, together with exemplary punishments, as had been the case with the recent sentencing of three women that practiced excision. The delegation pointed out that some inventiveness would also be required, however, to find alternative solutions for the persons that engaged in the practice, such as offering support for their occupational retraining.

115. Regarding employment for young people and women, the delegation said that a partnership had been set up with the Peacebuilding Fund aimed at implementing projects that favoured their independence. It considered that it would also be necessary to improve the education system by facilitating the enrolment of young girls in school so as to provide them with the skills they needed to prepare for employment.

116. Returning to the question of female genital mutilation, the delegation said that regulatory and legislative measures had been adopted to combat the practice, and that a new complementary law on the subject would soon be adopted. Similarly, the delegation mentioned that a community observatory on access to health care and services for those suffering from AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria had been established.

117. In conclusion, the delegation asserted that Guinea was strongly committed to the protection of human rights. It added that the country at the same time had to work on consolidating the rule of law and managing the situation without compromising institutional reforms and the protection of rights. Lastly, the delegation appealed for the support of the United Nations and Member States to ensure that the promotion and protection of human rights became a reality in Guinea.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

118. **The following recommendations will be examined by Guinea which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the twenty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council in June/July 2015:**

118.1 **Consider taking further steps towards the ratification of international human rights instruments that it is not yet a party to (the Philippines);**

118.2 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**

118.3 **Ratify the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Sierra Leone);**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

118.4 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with the ultimate aim of abolishing the death penalty in all circumstances (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

118.5 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Benin);**

118.6 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay);**

118.7 **Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Australia);**

118.8 **Consider taking all necessary steps to introduce a de jure moratorium on capital executions with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Italy);**

118.9 **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and establish without delay a de jure moratorium on executions with a view to permanently abolishing the death penalty (Luxembourg);**

118.10 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of death penalty (Montenegro);**

118.11 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR and continue its efforts to increase national awareness in order to secure the abolition of the death penalty (Namibia);**

118.12 **Accelerate the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Turkey);**

118.13 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain);**

118.14 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Uruguay);**

118.15 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Benin);**

118.16 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Togo);**

118.17 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Montenegro);**

118.18 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and establish the national preventive mechanism at the earliest possible (Costa Rica);**

118.19 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OP-CAT) and swiftly establish a national preventive mechanism in accordance with the Protocol (Czech Republic);**

118.20 **Intensify efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);**

118.21 **Proceed with the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Gabon);**

118.22 **Review the status of implementation into domestic law of the Convention against Torture and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention (Germany);**

118.23 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ghana);**

118.24 **Abolish the death penalty and sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Portugal);**

118.25 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Portugal);**

118.26 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uruguay);**

118.27 **Proceed with the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Gabon);**

118.28 **Pursue and finalize the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

118.29 **Smooth the process of the ratification of the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and improve inter-institutional coordination across the civil society organisations, ministerial departments, and other national actors involved in the defence of women's rights (Mexico);**

118.30 **Make every effort to accelerate the process of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Rwanda);**

118.31 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);**

118.32 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Cabo Verde);**

118.33 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Cabo Verde);**

118.34 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Slovenia);**

118.35 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);**

118.36 **Fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and continue full cooperation with the International Criminal Court in its preliminary investigation of the crimes committed on 28 September 2009 and its aftermath (the Netherlands);**

118.37 **Ratify the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and implement it fully at national level (Slovakia);**

118.38 **Continue to promote the harmonization of laws, so as to make possible the legal framework necessary to implement the Convention against Torture (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

118.39 **Accelerate the process to adopt the Gender Equality Bill in order to strengthen its efforts to address discrimination against women (Zimbabwe);**

118.40 **Amend its Criminal Code to cover various forms of sexual violence, including marital rape and domestic violence; and enforce all legislation concerning women and girls (Australia);**

118.41 **Strengthen national legislation to combat domestic violence, child prostitution, trafficking and child labour (Botswana);**

118.42 **Adopt legislative and normative measures towards the abolition of the death penalty and commute all those sentenced for prison sentences (Chile);**

118.43 **Strengthen the ongoing legislative processes regarding the equality between men and women (Equatorial Guinea);**

118.44 **Review the existing laws and regulations with a view to ensuring full gender equality in all aspects of life (Slovenia);**

118.45 **Establish a strong and independent national human rights institution, in conformity with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);**

118.46 **Set up an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Egypt);**

118.47 **Support the action of the Ministry of Human Rights and Civil Liberties and take the necessary measures to ensure that the independent national human rights institution is in conformity with the Paris Principles (France);**

118.48 **Accelerate the establishment of the national human rights institution and to ensure is conformity with the Paris Principles (Gabon);**

118.49 **Establish a fully-fledged National Human Rights Institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Ghana);**

118.50 **Continue its efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights by establishing a national human rights institution based on the Paris Principles (Indonesia);**

118.51 **Consider setting up an independent national human rights institution that would comply with the Paris Principles, and providing this institution with the necessary resources to effectively fulfil its mandate (Namibia);**

118.52 **Seek assistance in establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);**

118.53 **Consider establishing a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (South Africa);**

118.54 **Continue its efforts for the establishment of the National Human Rights Institution (Sudan);**

118.55 **Set up an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Timor-Leste);**

118.56 **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and provide it with the resources necessary for an effective action (Cabo Verde);**

118.57 **Take effective measures to strengthen the capacity of the newly established human rights institutions including the Ministry of Human Rights and Civil Liberties, and the national observatory on violence against women and children (Republic of Korea);**

118.58 **Update the national action plan for the implementation of the rights of the child, drafted in 2012 (Turkey);**

118.59 **Continue to strengthen its successful national policies, to promote equality in the areas of education, health and employment of women and girls (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

118.60 **Establish a mechanism for the protection and support of victims aimed to enhance assistance to victims and witnesses (Slovakia);**

118.61 **Develop targeted technical assistance programmes to strengthen the national human rights architecture (Morocco);**

118.62 **Continue efforts towards national reconciliation (Algeria);**

118.63 **Call upon the assistance of United Nations bodies, in the context of the implementation of a comprehensive policy for children with sufficient resources and the reform of the Guinean committee for the monitoring, protection and defence of the rights of the child (Côte d'Ivoire);**

118.64 **Continue its active engagement with its international and regional partners to implement technical cooperation and assistance programs on human rights protection (the Philippines);**

118.65 **Continue utilizing this Inter-ministerial Standing Committee with a view to finalizing other initial and periodic reports to various treaty bodies (Indonesia);**

118.66 **Entrust the Inter-ministerial Committee on Human Rights with drafting the overdue reports to the United Nations Human Rights Treaty Bodies, including on ICESCR, ICCPR, CERD and CRPD (Portugal);**

118.67 **Submit more regularly its reports to the treaty bodies (Senegal);**

118.68 **Intensify on-going efforts to submit its overdue reports to the relevant special procedures mechanisms (Sierra Leone);**

118.69 **Reply positively to all pending requests by the United Nations human rights special procedures (Brazil);**

118.70 **Accept the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, with a view to providing accountability and redress for victims and their families regarding the events which took place in November 2009 (Brazil);**

118.71 **Consider issuing standing invitations to all Special Procedures (Ghana);**

118.72 **Strengthen its cooperation with the human rights mechanisms, in particular with the special procedures (Niger);**

118.73 **Continue its cooperation with various international organizations particularly the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in order to achieve additional progress in the field of economic, social and cultural rights (United Arab Emirates);**

118.74 **Continue cooperating with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to strengthen human rights education within the judiciary, and the military and security forces (Equatorial Guinea);**

118.75 **Continue collaboration with the international institutions to combat the Ebola virus (Kuwait);**

118.76 **Step up cooperation with the international community, improve its public health care system and raise its capacity in preventing and addressing large scale public health events such as Ebola outbreaks (China);**

118.77 **Continue its national efforts, with the support and assistance of the international community, in the promotion and protection of human rights particularly in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights of the people of Guinea (Bangladesh);**

118.78 **Take further measures to address the difficulties regarding the registration of children at birth and to implement a universal birth registration strategy (Albania);**

118.79 **Intensify its efforts to ensure that all children are registered at birth, particularly in rural areas (Turkey);**

118.80 **Implement a comprehensive strategy for birth registration taking into account the particular situation of refugee children, former refugees and migrants (Côte d'Ivoire);**

118.81 **Establish the necessary conditions to register boys and girls at birth, including ensuring free birth certificates (Mexico);**

118.82 **Overcome prejudices against women and girls, and strive to eliminate stereotypes and harmful practices (China);**

118.83 **Consider adopting a comprehensive strategy addressing all forms of discrimination, particularly on promoting the rights of women, girls, and children with disabilities, children living in rural areas, children living in poverty, refugee children and children born out of wedlock (Albania);**

118.84 **Enhance efforts to fight all forms of discrimination against women by ensuring effective implementation of the existing legislation, by implementing a policy of equal work for equal pay, by developing a comprehensive national strategy to facilitate equal access of girls and women to all levels and fields of education (Italy);**

118.85 **Strengthen the fight against all forms of discrimination, particularly violence against women and girls, with special emphasis on the fight against sexual violence and female genital mutilation (Luxembourg);**

118.86 **Adopt measures to combat stereotypes that place women and girls at a disadvantage and further promote equality between men and women (Togo);**

118.87 **Take steps to legally ensure equal rights of children born of incestuous relationships or born out of wedlock, according to Article 378 of the Civil Code (Spain);**

118.88 **Decriminalize all homosexual activities and not to adopt any discriminatory measures against people on the basis of their sexual orientation (Italy);**

118.89 **Ensure to LGBTI persons the full enjoyment and equal treatment of their human rights by repealing norms that criminalize and stigmatize them (Argentina);**

118.90 **Undertake appropriate awareness-raising efforts, and strengthen the measures to guarantee the human rights of the residents of areas affected by Ebola virus outbreak with assistance from the international community (Japan);**

118.91 **Abolish the death penalty (France);**

118.92 **Abolish the death penalty (Timor-Leste);**

118.93 **Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Uruguay);**

118.94 **Accelerate the process of abolishing the death penalty (Rwanda);**

118.95 **Accelerate and deepen investigations of complaints of torture and other ill-treatment (Chile);**

118.96 **Ensure and enforce prevention of all acts of torture, impartial investigation by independent courts and prosecution of committed perpetrators (Germany);**

118.97 **Intensify efforts to prosecute all alleged crimes of torture and illegal detention perpetrated by armed and security forces (Italy);**

118.98 **Ensure that law enforcement officers receive training on human rights norms and standards (Egypt);**

118.99 **Continue to provide effective training that builds the capacity of armed forces, police and other security forces on the protection of human rights especially, vulnerable groups (Ethiopia);**

118.100 **Continue providing human rights training to security and defence forces and ensure that violations committed by these forces are prosecuted (France);**

118.101 **Further emphasize the prevention of excessive use of force through security forces, especially in the handling of protests and demonstrations, including adequate training of security forces (Germany);**

118.102 **Take necessary steps to ensure that all allegations of torture are duly investigated, perpetrators prosecuted and the victims duly compensated. (Ghana);**

118.103 **That police and gendarmerie receive adequate training in crowd control and the use of force and firearms in line with international standards (Norway);**

118.104 **Intensify efforts in the fight against extrajudicial executions, rape and torture (Spain);**

118.105 **Step up efforts to improve the conditions of detention (Comoros);**

118.106 **Improve conditions of detention (Senegal);**

118.107 **Redouble its efforts to eradicate the problem of violence against women, in all its forms (Burundi);**

118.108 **Strengthen measures to prevent and supress all forms of gender violence and include in the penal code the various forms of sexual violence, including marital rape (Chile);**

118.109 **Prevent and punish all forms of violence especially that which targets women and girls, and ensure that the criminal code contains provisions covering the various forms of sexual violence (Egypt);**

118.110 **Take measures to prevent child, early and forced marriages, including through educational and advocacy campaigns to enforce existing legislation (Canada);**

118.111 **Observe the national law for all young girls with regards to the legal age of marriage and take firm action to prevent young girls from becoming victims of forced and early marriage, particularly in rural areas (Sweden);**

118.112 **Raise awareness among religious leaders, magistrates and different political actors with a view to combat sociocultural factors which run counter to the harmonious development of Guinean society (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

118.113 **Consider taking steps towards strict implementation of its laws prohibiting traditional practices harmful to women and children (the Philippines);**

118.114 **Redouble its efforts to advance women's rights and eliminate harmful practices (India);**

118.115 **Continue to implement and build on efforts to address female genital mutilation/cutting, including by engaging state and non-state stakeholders in dialogue on education, programming, and legislation needed to eliminate this harmful practice and advance gender equality (United States of America);**

118.116 **Strengthen actions against discrimination, violence against women and female genital mutilation; ensure effective access to justice; and strengthen the implementation of sanctions against this type of crimes (Argentina);**

118.117 **Strengthen and broaden the Strategic Plan to effectively implement the prohibition of female genital mutilation, promoting a change in custom (Chile);**

118.118 **Step up efforts to definitively and rapidly eliminate the practice of female genital mutilation (Comoros);**

118.119 **Adopt a comprehensive strategy to fight against female genital mutilation, including the punishment of its perpetrators, educational and awareness-raising programmes as well as medical support to women and girls affected (Czech Republic);**

118.120 **Strengthen its efforts to combat traditional practices that are harmful to women and children, particularly, female genital mutilation (Ethiopia);**

118.121 **Combat violence against women, in particular female genital mutilation, by ensuring that these are systematically brought to justice and by raising awareness (France);**

118.122 **Redouble efforts aimed at reducing the high incidence of female genital mutilation and other practices that are harmful and discriminate against women (Ghana);**

118.123 **Take all necessary measures to ensure the effective enforcement of Law L010/AN/2000, with a view to the eradication of FGM, and to undertake additional awareness raising measures about the risks and harm associated with this practice as well as its prohibition (Ireland);**

118.124 **Make all efforts to apply existing national legislation in order to reduce the current rate of FGM in the country, including effective criminal prosecution of the practice, appropriate awareness campaigns, and education in schools (Italy);**

118.125 **Take adequate measures to combat female genital mutilation, that is to enforce existing legislation prohibiting FGM and to ensure that perpetrators of female genital mutilation are prosecuted (the Netherlands);**

118.126 **Implement measures to reduce violence against women, including domestic violence, spousal rape and female genital mutilation (FGM) (Norway);**

118.127 **Intensify its efforts to eradicate FGM (Portugal);**

118.128 **Prevent and punish all forms of violence against women, including the criminalization of marital rape and domestic violence (Portugal);**

118.129 **Strengthen the enforcement of existing legislation prohibiting female genital mutilation and at the same time enhance awareness-raising activities by focusing on the health risks of this harmful practice (Republic of Korea);**

118.130 **Redouble efforts to eliminate FGM and other harmful traditional practices, including through strict enforcement of the legal prohibition and increased awareness-raising of the harmful consequences of such practices (Slovenia);**

118.131 **Strengthen measures against the practice of female genital mutilation (South Africa);**

118.132 **Continue its efforts in combatting violence against women and girls, in particular the problems of female genital mutilation (Thailand);**

118.133 **Continue efforts to fight effectively against the socio-cultural and religious burden for the elimination of female genital mutilation (Togo);**

118.134 **Continue its efforts initiated to better protect the rights of vulnerable groups, particularly women and children (Senegal);**

118.135 **Follow-up on the implementation of guidelines to strengthen the promotion and protection of children's rights (Equatorial Guinea);**

118.136 **Redouble its efforts to strengthen protection measures to combat all forms of abuse and neglect against children, including all forms of child labour (Trinidad and Tobago);**

118.137 **Continue its efforts in the promotion and protection of the rights of its children (Brunei Darussalam);**

118.138 **Strengthen protection measures against child labour (Slovenia);**

118.139 **Strengthen its child protection systems at local level, investigate and prosecute cases of child labour and child abuse (Spain);**

118.140 **Continue its efforts to strengthen the rule of law and good governance (Singapore);**

118.141 **Take further steps to bring to justice the perpetrators of human rights violations, particularly those named in the United Nations Commission of Inquiry report into the crimes of 28 September 2009 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

118.142 **Place indicted government officials on administrative leave pending conclusion of the investigation related to the 2009 stadium violence, and urge all members of the security forces to cooperate fully with the investigation (United States of America);**

118.143 **Promptly bring individuals accused of a crime before a judge to demonstrate commitment to respect the rule of law and Guinea's obligations under Article 9 of ICCPR (United States of America);**

118.144 **Continue to reform the judicial and security systems (Angola);**

118.145 **Ensure all allegations of human rights abuses by security forces are independently investigated and that perpetrators are held to account (Australia);**

118.146 **Strengthen measures to combat impunity within the security forces and bring all perpetrators to account (Botswana);**

118.147 **Take measures to ensure the independence of the judicial system over the executive, to ensure that the fight against corruption and the improvement of accountability are pursued (Canada);**

118.148 **Prosecute the perpetrators within the security forces who committed violent acts against demonstrators and opposition members, while providing the adequate resources to support impartial investigations and respecting international human rights law (Canada);**

118.149 **Accelerate judicial proceedings against the perpetrators of human rights violations committed in 2009, establish reparation mechanisms for victims and make operational the process of justice, truth and reconciliation (France);**

118.150 **Pursue the reform of the justice sector by implementing the plan of priority actions, including for the improvement of conditions of detention (France);**

118.151 **Ensure prompt and effective investigations into allegations of excessive use of force, and enforcement of judicial summons and prosecution of abuses committed (Germany);**

118.152 **Take further steps to promote national reconciliation and transitional justice, in particular with a view to complete investigation and prosecution of grave human rights violations committed in the 2009 massacre (Germany);**

118.153 **Further strengthen its efforts against the long-standing issue of widespread impunity (Japan);**

118.154 **Continue its efforts of reform in the criminal justice system, from the police to the courts, through the prison administration (Luxembourg);**

118.155 **Further strengthen its efforts in the fight against impunity, particularly in the context of the tragic events in Conakry on 28 September 2009 (Luxembourg);**

118.156 **Maintain close collaboration with the international system, in order to implement the decree established in 2012 on the rules of general discipline, by which human rights training could be provided to public officials (Mexico);**

118.157 **Conclude the investigation of the stadium massacre to ensure that those culpable be held to account (Norway);**

118.158 **Step up efforts to combat impunity, in particular through the investigation and prosecution of human rights violations committed by security forces (Republic of Korea);**

118.159 **Bring to justice the perpetrators of the slaughter of September 2009 and establish a witness protection mechanism for special cases (Spain);**

118.160 **Take immediate and concrete steps for justice and fight against impunity for the crimes and human rights violations that were committed against unarmed civilians in Conakry in 2009 (Sweden);**

118.161 **Guarantee and ensure full freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly of journalists, activists, human rights defenders and participants in demonstrations (Uruguay);**

118.162 **Implement the recommendations of the 2013 election observation missions and ensure that elections in 2015 and beyond, are free and fair and preceded by inclusive and free campaigning (Czech Republic);**

118.163 **Ensure the safety of journalists and independence of the media, including in the run-up to the elections, and the rigorous implementation of the Organic Law of 22 June 2010 on freedom of the press (Czech Republic);**

118.164 **Take the necessary measures to guarantee the right to peacefully demonstrate (France);**

118.165 **Fully guarantee freedom of expression and establish a national observatory for demonstrations, in particular with a view to elections (Germany);**

118.166 **Fully respect the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, effectively investigate all allegations of excessive and disproportionate use of force by law enforcement personnel and ensure that all perpetrators are held accountable for their actions (Ireland);**

118.167 **Take the requisite measures to increase the number of women in decision-making positions as per the quotas provided for in the Electoral Code of the country (Namibia);**

118.168 **Continue progress in the eradication of poverty, with the application of its sound social policies to improve the quality of life of its people, especially those most in need, with the necessary support of international cooperation (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

118.169 **Strive to reduce hunger and poverty and guarantee the provision of basic necessities to vulnerable groups (Zimbabwe);**

118.170 **Continue its efforts and search for international cooperation to reduce hunger and poverty (Cuba);**

118.171 **Continue efforts which aim to alleviate poverty (Kuwait);**

118.172 **Collaborate with United Nations institutions to develop the agricultural sector in order to meet the daily food needs of the population (Kuwait);**

118.173 **Pull efforts to work on the poverty reduction strategy and promote sustainable development (Nicaragua);**

118.174 **Strengthen efforts on the implementation of Guinea's Poverty Reduction Strategy (South Africa);**

118.175 **Continue efforts to adopt an action plan for the employment of women (Algeria);**

118.176 **Adopt an action plan for the employment of women and young people (Morocco);**

118.177 **Continue promoting the right to work including to reduce the unemployment rate (Djibouti);**

118.178 **Take necessary measures in increasing and improving the quality of health care facilities (Thailand);**

118.179 **Undertake actions, with the support of the international community, aimed at improving access to health for the population (Cuba);**

118.180 **With the support of international community continue to strengthen the provision of healthcare services to its people, particularly women and children (Singapore);**

118.181 **Continue to engage with the international community and relevant international organizations and seek technical and financial assistance for institutional capacity building and strengthening public health systems (India);**

118.182 **Redouble its efforts in ensuring greater access to maternal and child health care services for women and children including by providing necessary health infrastructure in rural and urban areas (Malaysia);**

118.183 **Increase its efforts to combat HIV/AIDS by ensuring access to treatment and adequate health-care facilities and by ensuring that children living with HIV/AIDS have access to proper health care (Namibia);**

118.184 **Strengthen human rights and health care education (China);**

118.185 **Take the necessary measures to establish completely free primary education (Turkey);**

118.186 **Ensure equitable access to education and free education for all children, as well as to promote the rights of girls to education (Albania);**

118.187 **Ensure effective free education for all children; and ensure equitable access to education (Egypt);**

118.188 **Continue its efforts on the promotion of the right to education with a view of increasing the level of enrolment of girls and boys at primary schools (Malaysia);**

118.189 **Implement measures to ensure boys and girls have equal opportunity to education at all levels (Norway);**

118.190 **Ensure equal access to free and quality education for all children, and offer additional adult learning opportunities in order to increase literacy among the adult population (Slovenia);**

118.191 **Step up its efforts to achieve universal primary education and increase educational opportunities for illiterate people (Timor-Leste);**

118.192 **Provide particular attention to social groups which are in vulnerable situation, such as women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly (Nicaragua);**

118.193 **Include human rights education in the school curricula (Sudan);**

118.194 **Strengthen human rights teaching in school programmes (Djibouti).**

119. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

[*English French only*]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Guinea was headed by S.E. Mr. Khalifa Gassama Diaby, Minister of Human Rights and Civil Liberties, and composed of the following members:

- M. Aly Diane, Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de la République de Guinée à Genève;
- M. Abdoulaye Balde, Ambassadeur, Directeur des Affaires juridiques et consulaires du Ministère des Affaires étrangères et des Guinéens à l'étranger;
- M. Pierre Sény Fofana, Conseiller diplomatique du Premier Ministre;
- M. Amirou Diawara, Conseiller technique du Ministre des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés publiques;
- M. Elhadj Bassirou Diallo, Conseiller juridique du Ministre des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés publiques;
- M. N'Famara Camara, Directeur national de la Promotion des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés publiques;
- M. Mamadouba Keita, Directeur national des Affaires criminelles et des Grâces au Ministère de la Justice, Garde des Sceaux;
- Mme Laouratou Bah, Inspectrice générale au Ministère de l'Action sociale, de la Promotion féminine et de l'Enfance;
- Mme Hafsatou Diallo, Attachée de Cabinet au Ministère des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés publiques;
- M. Aboubacar Cisse, Conseiller à la Mission permanente de la République de Guinée à Genève;
- M. Lanciné Toramba Traoré, Direction nationale de la Réglementation administrative et des Frontières du Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation;
- Capitaine Mamady Sidibe, Point focal des Droits de l'homme du Ministère de la Sécurité et de la Protection civile;
- M. Amara Soumah, journaliste;
- M. Moussa Sylla, journaliste.